UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/705
22 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

QUESTION OF EAST TIMOR

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 1246 (1999) of 11 June 1999, in which the Council requested me to keep it closely informed of the situation in East Timor and to continue to report to it every 14 days on the implementation of its resolutions and of the Tripartite Agreements and on the security situation in East Timor.

## I. CURRENT STATUS AND DISPOSITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN EAST TIMOR

2. The operation of the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) has progressed markedly since the Security Council last received a report on the matter (S/1999/595). The Chief Electoral Officer, Mr. Jeffrey Fischer, arrived in Dili on 15 June, to lead the core electoral team already in place. The first group of United Nations Volunteers (UNV) is currently undergoing training in Darwin, Australia, and will arrive in East Timor on 23 June. Full UNV deployment is expected by 8 July. The United Nations Volunteers, who will serve as field electoral officers, will arrive in Darwin in four groups of approximately 100 each and will subsequently be deployed to East Timor upon the completion of training. Deployment of this large and important UNAMET contingent has been slowed down by a number of factors, including the availability of Indonesian visas and the necessity of awaiting the implementation of resolution 1246 (1999) before completing the memorandum of understanding regarding UNVs.

3. A code of conduct for observers of the consultation process is being formulated for distribution to all accredited international observers, while discussions are ongoing between Indonesia and Portugal regarding the number of observers each country will send to officially observe the consultation. Electoral planning and preparations are proceeding actively. Reconnaissance of all 13 districts has been completed and the locations of the eight regional offices have been decided. Four are already open, and the rest will be operational by 24 June. Planning for the deployment of the 400 field electoral officers and the establishment of the 200 registration centres from which they

will work is well advanced. The relevant directives relating to the popular consultations have been drafted and will be promulgated by the Head of Mission.

4. As reported by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs in his 10 June briefing to the Security Council, I have appointed Mr. Alan Mills as Civilian Police Commissioner. The Commissioner, together with an advance team of United Nations civilian police personnel, has been working with the local police since 12 June. The first group of 41 civilian police arrived in Dili on 21 June, after training in Darwin. Out of 274 police personnel required for UNAMET, 254 have already been identified by Member States and are in the process of recruitment. I remain confident that, with the help of Member States, all United Nations police personnel will be deployed by 10 July.

5. As reported in the 10 June briefing, a very welcome development has been the agreement by the Government of Indonesia to the deployment of 50 United Nations military liaison officers. The deployment of the military liaison officers will begin this week, with the dispatch of the advance team. I am writing separately to the Security Council regarding the appointment of the Chief Military Liaison Officer.

6. The public information component of UNAMET has launched the campaign to provide the East Timorese with the information necessary to make an informed choice on the ballot. The initial step in that campaign was the broadcast on local radio of my statement to the people of East Timor outlining the purpose and objectives of UNAMET, pointing to the impartiality of the Mission with respect to the outcome of the consultation, emphasizing the secrecy of the ballot and calling upon all East Timorese to show restraint and to refrain from violence. UNAMET has begun radio broadcasts of information on the popular consultation in English, Bahasa Indonesia, Portuguese and Tetun for three hours each day. Printed materials in the four languages, including translations of the 5 May Agreements, are being developed and will be distributed throughout the Territory. The Mission has benefited from the substantial cooperation of local print and radio outlets in disseminating information regarding the popular consultation across the Territory. Unfortunately, UNAMET has not thus far been able to conclude an agreement to use the broadcast facilities of the Indonesian State television company. Information on the popular consultation is also being made available to East Timorese worldwide through the United Nations Web site.

7. The staff of the Mission's political component has maintained regular, frequent contact with representatives of pro-independence and pro-autonomy groups and with the Indonesian authorities. Through those contacts, they are working to make the Commission on Peace and Stability fully operational and to obtain guarantees for the security of all members of the Commission. UNAMET also participated in a series of Commission meetings which took place in Jakarta last week and which enabled Mr. Xanana Gusmão, the imprisoned president of the National Council of Timorese Resistance (CNRT) and Commander of its armed wing, the Armed Forces for the National Liberation of East Timor (Falintil), to participate in the Commission for the first time. Considerable progress has been made towards the elaboration of a code of conduct on peace and security by which all parties should abide during and after the consultation process. The Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI) Falintil and the militia leadership have expressed their readiness, in principle, to concentrate their forces in designated areas

and to enable the police to exercise full responsibility for law and order. Important commitments were also made by pro-independence and pro-integration leaders to respect the consultation process, to lay down their arms and to achieve disarmament well in advance of the ballot. It is hoped that actual implementation of these steps will lead to a major improvement of the security situation in East Timor, such that a credible consultation process may be conducted. UNAMET will be expected to propose and participate in modalities for the laying down of arms and disarmament to take place, an issue with implications for UNAMET's mandate and resources. In order to fulfil such a responsibility, it will be critical for all those concerned to provide full information regarding the numbers and disposition of their forces. UNAMET has also supported the efforts by the bishops of Dili and Baucau to advance the Dare II reconciliation process between East Timorese leaders aimed at bringing about harmony within East Timorese society, regardless of the outcome of the ballot. A series of meetings is scheduled for this week and the next in Jakarta, with the participation of Mr. Gusmão, which, with the requisite good will and the support of all concerned, could produce important results.

8. UNAMET political officers have begun to actively monitor the fairness of the political environment across the Territory. Their reports indicate that pro-integration militia activities are continuing and have displaced large numbers of people, a development which could have serious implications for the universality of the ballot. Premature pro-autonomy campaigning, while the security and freedom of pro-independence groups to carry out their activities freely remains severely restricted, is perpetuating the uneven political plane which I have reported on previously.

9. As the Security Council will recall from my report of 22 May (S/1999/595) regarding the concept of the UNAMET operations, the challenges of bringing the Mission to full deployment and operational readiness have been numerous, particularly given the extremely tight consultation timetable. I would wish to note here that during the negotiations leading up to the 5 May Agreements, the United Nations had informed the parties that the 8 August ballot date would be extremely difficult to meet since such a timetable provided no room for the practical obstacles which almost inevitably arise in such undertakings, but that in view of the strong preference for holding the consultation by 8 August, the United Nations would make every effort to do so. Major strides have indeed been made in the deployment of staff and matériel commencing immediately after the signing of the Agreements on 5 May, and the pace has quickened since UNAMET received its formal mandate under Council resolution 1246 (1999) on 11 June, the adoption of which had to be awaited before formal understandings could be reached with Member States and agencies providing personnel to the Mission.

10. As I have noted previously, UNAMET has enjoyed outstanding support from contributing Member States. Excellent cooperation and flexibility have been forthcoming from many different levels of the Government of Indonesia. Owing to its proximity, the city of Darwin, capital of Australia's Northern Territory, has been made an essential staging point for the operation, and Australia has taken swift steps to accelerate the deployment through Darwin. UNAMET has come into being with unusual speed. Nevertheless, it is becoming apparent that full deployment will take until 10 July at the earliest.

11. One practical issue that could cause delays is that the Indonesian authorities have not yet authorized UNAMET to use airports other than those at Dili and Baucau for its fixed-wing aircraft. UNAMET requires complete freedom of movement for its aircraft in order to carry out its tasks in an efficient and timely manner.

## II. SECURITY ISSUES

12. To meet the timetable outlined in the Agreement on modalities (A/53/951-S/1999/513, annex II), registration should begin no later than 22 June. The Security Council will recall that under the Agreement regarding security (ibid., annex III) I am called upon, prior to the start of registration, to ascertain whether, based on the objective evaluation of the United Nations Mission, the necessary security situation exists for the peaceful implementation of the consultation process. In paragraph 6 of my 5 May report on East Timor (A/53/951-S/1999/513), I noted the main elements that needed to be in place in order to enable me to make such a determination. These included the bringing of armed civilian groups under strict control and the prompt arrest and prosecution of those who incited or threatened to use violence, a ban on rallies by armed groups, the redeployment of Indonesian military forces, the immediate institution of a process of laying down of arms by all armed groups to be completed well in advance of the holding of the ballot and the freedom of association and expression of all political forces and tendencies. At that time I reported that high levels of tension and serious incidents of political violence existed in East Timor.

13. In subsequent oral reports provided to the Security Council on 10 and 16 June, some welcome positive developments were noted. The establishment of a high-level Indonesian Task Force, which reports to a ministerial-level team in Jakarta, has provided for excellent channels of communication and operational cooperation between UNAMET and the Indonesian authorities. With the deployment of UNAMET, security conditions in the cities of Dili and Baucau have visibly improved. The recent activities of the Commission on Peace and Stability are also encouraging, though much remains to be done to make the Commission an effective mechanism for addressing security issues on the ground. Similarly, the process of reconciliation between East Timorese leaders has moved forward, with pro-autonomy leaders having recently met with Xanana Gusmão and other pro-independence leaders in Jakarta and the Dare II process showing promising signs. However, as I made clear in my recent oral reports to the Council, the welcome atmosphere of the relative calm experienced in Dili and Baucau has not extended throughout the rest of the Territory. In particular, the situation in the western districts remains very serious.

14. In many areas, pro-integration militias, believed by many observers to be operating with the acquiescence of elements of the army, carry out acts of violence against the population and exercise an intimidating influence over it. The condition of the internally displaced is poor, and delivery of assistance to them has practically ceased over the last three months as local NGOs, church organizations and other humanitarian organizations have been subjected to threats by the pro-integration militia. In addition to the serious humanitarian and human rights concerns that such displacement raises, I should also note that

the registration process may be seriously hampered owing to the fact that current plans call for East Timorese to register and vote in the same location.

15. Militia activities continue to have a constricting effect on political freedom, silencing pro-independence activists and their supporters and forcing them into hiding, thus jeopardizing the necessary openness of the consultation process. It is a matter of concern that the militias, which have been involved in acts of violence against civilians, are being presented by some officials as civil defence forces. The reported appointment of the head of one militia to a position in a proposed civil defence force for Dili is a case in point.

16. UNAMET has also received complaints from pro-integration leaders of violent activity by Falintil and is seeking information about the incidents cited. Last week, UNAMET, following discussions with the police and Falintil, successfully conducted an operation to accept the handover by Falintil of two hostages, a police officer and a militia member. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was also involved in the operation. An examination of the two men revealed that, though not seriously injured, they bore bruises from mistreatment while in captivity. I reiterate my call for all parties to refrain from recourse to violence, and remind all parties of the necessity for the utmost restraint to be exercised both before and after the consultation.

17. While the security situation has severely limited the opportunity for public expression by pro-independence activists, pro-autonomy campaigning has been actively pursued, in many cases, by local officials. There are strong indications that public funds have been used to this end. This is contrary to the provisions of the 5 May Agreements, which limit campaigning to the designated campaign period, prohibit the use of public funds for campaign purposes and restrict government officials of East Timor to campaigning only in their private capacity and without recourse to the pressure of office.

## III. OBSERVATIONS

18. My Personal Representative for East Timor and my Special Representative for the East Timor Popular Consultation have met this week with Indonesian Government officials at the highest level, including President Habibie, to discuss UNAMET and the situation in East Timor. They are encouraged by the assurances received of the Indonesian Government's intention to ensure proper security conditions. The consultation process called for in the 5 May Agreements represents an historic opportunity to resolve the question of East Timor peacefully, and I am well aware of the incentives to reach a definitive answer to this question at the earliest possible date. However, in order for the consultation to serve as a foundation for lasting stability, the process itself must be transparent and all parties must have had the opportunity to express themselves freely, in order that they may have confidence in the result.

19. At the present time, I would be unable to certify that the necessary conditions exist to begin the operational phases of the consultation process, given the security situation throughout much of East Timor and the absence of a level playing field. I would also wish to allow UNAMET sufficient time to reach the strength necessary to begin registration successfully. It is necessary to

begin registration at the same time in all areas, in order to provide all East Timorese with an equal opportunity to register for the 20 days called for in the Agreements. It is therefore my intention that UNAMET not begin the operational phases until it is fully deployed, which would also give the Indonesian authorities time to address the pending security concerns.

20. Full deployment of all field electoral officers and the majority of other personnel to East Timor, even at the current expedited pace of deployment, would mean that registration could begin on 13 July, which represents a delay of three weeks from the originally planned starting date of 22 June. I hope that the security situation will have improved sufficiently by then to enable me to make a positive determination of the security conditions so that the operational phases of the consultation can begin. Thus, I wish to inform the Security Council that, in view of the concerns I have described above, I have decided to postpone my determination as called for under paragraph 3 of the Agreement regarding security (A/53/1991-S/1999/513, annex III) for a period of three weeks. This will in turn inevitably entail a delay of the ballot date. Through my Personal Representative, I have informed the parties to the Agreements of this and they have both concurred with a two-week postponement of the ballot date.

---

**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/706
22 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 21 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF UKRAINE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I should like to refer to Security Council resolutions 1196 (1998) of 16 September 1998, which were adopted with a view to strengthening effectiveness of arms embargoes in Africa, and Council resolution 1209 (1998) of 19 November 1998, which addresses the problem of illicit arms flows to and in Africa.

As a staunch advocate of the Organization's more active involvement in conflict resolution in Africa, Ukraine commends the Security Council's increased attention to the aforementioned problems. Ukraine is strongly convinced that both strict implementation of Security Council decisions on arms embargoes and effective measures to combat illicit arms flows play an important role in attaining the objectives of peace and security in the African continent.

For its part, and as a State involved in the manufacture and marketing of weapons, Ukraine consistently takes steps at the national level to prevent violations of arms embargoes by its juridical or natural persons, as well as illicit arms transfers from its territory or by its nationals. In this regard, Ukraine is proud of the fact that, although it has been independent for a little less than eight years, it has succeeded in establishing one of the most effective and reliable national policies in this area.

Bearing in mind that the Security Council has recently initiated a review of the implementation of its resolutions 1196 (1998) and 1209 (1998), I have the honour to transmit herewith consolidated information about the national policy and practice of Ukraine regarding export of conventional weapons and related technology (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Volodymyr YEL'CHENKO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Ukraine
to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: Russian]

National policy and practice of Ukraine regarding export of conventional weapons and related technologies

1. Basis for Ukraine's national policy and practice regarding export of conventional weapons and related technologies

1. Ukraine's national policy and practice regarding export of conventional weapons and related technologies from the territory of Ukraine provide for:

- export of conventional weapons and related technologies only by export companies that have received the relevant authorization from the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;

- authorization from the State Export Control Service of Ukraine for said companies to negotiate with foreign companies with a view to signing foreign-trade agreements on international transfers of military goods and also on the export of dual-use goods to countries against which a partial embargo on deliveries of such goods has been imposed;

- authorization from the State Export Control Service of Ukraine to export or re-export conventional arms and related technologies;

- declaration and customs clearance of conventional weapons and related technologies;

- obtaining (issuance of), where necessary, appropriate guarantees from the end-user (importer);

- monitoring of the use of such weapons and technologies by users and, where necessary, conduct of inspections at the sites of the declared use or storage of such weapons and technologies;

- penalties for breach of the established procedure for exporting conventional weapons and technologies.

2. Information on international transfers of conventional weapons are submitted to the United Nations on an annual basis in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/36 L of 9 December 1991, and to the secretariat of the Wassenaar Arrangement within the established time limits and using the agreed nomenclature.

## 2. National legislation of Ukraine regulating the export of conventional weapons and related technologies

3. Ukraine's legal base for regulating the export of conventional weapons and related technologies includes:

(a) Acts:

- on foreign economic activity;
- on entrepreneurship;
- on the defence of Ukraine;
- on the Security Service;
- on operational investigatory activity.

(b) Presidential decrees:

- on the Statute on State export control in Ukraine of 13 February 1998;
- on further improvement of State export control of 28 December 1996;
- on the Statute on the procedure for issuing permits for the transfer of information constituting a State secret to another State, and the material carriers of such information of 13 May 1997;
- on the Statute on the State Export Control Service of Ukraine of 14 May 1997;
- on questions of military and technical cooperation with foreign States, export control and military-industrial policy of 4 February 1999;
- on the Statute on the Commission on Export Control Policy and Military and Technical Cooperation with Foreign States of 16 March 1999;
- on measures to improve military and technical cooperation of Ukraine with foreign States of 21 April 1999;
- on the introduction of amendments and additions to the Statute on the State Export Control Service of Ukraine of 10 May 1999.

(c) Decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers:

- on the approval of the Statute on the Government Commission on Export Control Policy of 3 November 1997;
- on the Statute on the procedure for State monitoring of international transfer of military goods of 8 December 1997;

- on the Statute on the procedure for granting foreign economic agents the right to export and import military goods and goods containing information constituting a State secret of 8 June 1998;

- on the Statute on the procedure for State monitoring of negotiations involving the conclusion of foreign economic agreements (contracts) on international transfers of military goods and dual-use goods of 4 February 1998.

4. The Supreme Council of Ukraine is currently considering a bill on export control.

## 3. Principles and procedures for the granting in Ukraine of the relevant permits for the export of conventional weapons and related technologies

5. In granting permits for the export of conventional weapons and related technologies, Ukraine pursues an appropriate national policy and, in particular, ensures compliance with the relevant restrictions established by the Security Council resolutions, and abides by the relevant recommendations of the General Assembly and decisions of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. In addition, Ukraine fulfils its commitments as a party to the international regulations with respect to export controls for conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies - the Wassenaar Arrangement.

6. In examining exporters' applications, Ukraine's export control bodies make use of lists of firms (companies) known throughout the world as violators of the international principles governing the transfer of conventional weapons and dual-use goods.

7. The procedure for examining applications for the export of conventional weapons and related technologies was established by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on approval of the Statute on the procedure for conducting examinations in the area of export control of 15 July 1997.

8. In order to obtain an export permit, a Ukrainian exporter must send the State Export Control Service an application that follows the established model and attach the following documents:

- a certificate of registration and a document confirming the right to export military goods under the declared nomenclature;

- a notarized copy of the foreign-trade agreement (contract) on the export of the goods indicated in the application;

- technical data on the purpose and possible uses of the goods;

- the original copies of the documents containing guarantees from the importer and end-user of the goods.

9. The decision to grant or refuse authorization to export goods is taken by the State Export Control Service following its consideration of the conclusions of an interdepartmental examination. Problems relating to the granting of authorization are referred to the Commission on Export Control Policy and Military and Technical Cooperation of the Office of the President of Ukraine. The State Export Control Service invites subdivisions of ministries and departments to participate in the examination of exporters' applications for the export of conventional weapons and dual-use goods and technologies.

10. Ukraine issues two types of licences: the State Export Control Service's one-time permit and its general permit. Only a one-time permit can be used for weapons exports, while both one-time and general permits are issued for the export of dual-use goods.

11. If a Ukrainian or foreign entrepreneur violates the conditions or rules governing the international transfer of military goods indicated in the permit, or if circumstances arise that may be harmful to Ukraine's national security interests or contravene its obligations under international agreements, the State Export Control Service may temporarily suspend or cancel a permit.

12. When an entrepreneur loses his right to engage in foreign-trade transactions involving military goods, the permits issued to him by the State Export Control Service cease to have effect.

13. In the event of a reorganization or change in the name of a juridical person, the entrepreneur is obliged to apply within 15 days for a new permit.

14. The temporary export of goods for demonstration at exhibitions or fairs, or for publicity, testing or another similar purpose, may be authorized by the State Export Control Service as long as such export does not involve a transfer of ownership rights. In all cases, the maximum period for temporary export may not exceed one year. In issuing temporary-export permits, the State Export Control Service sets the obligatory condition that the property must be returned.

15. Transit of goods through the territory of Ukraine is permitted provided that the export company or foreign company has received prior approval from the State Export Control Service.

## 4. Policy regarding the obtaining and verification of end-user and place-of-use guarantees

16. The procedure for obtaining guarantees relating to the end-user of the goods and the place where the goods are to be used provides that the exporter must obtain from the importer:

- reliable information on the end-user, intended use and place of use of the goods specified in the agreement (contract);

- an undertaking to import the goods only into the country specified;

- an undertaking not to re-export the goods to third countries without the prior consent of the exporter and the export-control authorities of Ukraine and the user-country.

17. The requisite undertakings and guarantees by the importer to the exporter may be submitted in the form of an import certificate, an end-use certificate and/or other documents that contain them. The procedure for drawing up such documents is established by the legislation of the user-country. The authenticity of the documents is verified by the State Export Control Authority, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Security Service of Ukraine and other authorized bodies both during the stage at which the exporter's application is examined and when the goods are transferred.

### 5. Judicial and administrative sanctions against exporters who violate the national control regime

18. Ukrainian legislation makes it possible to combat violations in the area of international transfers of controlled goods and to take action against the guilty parties under criminal, administrative and civilian law.

19. The Ukrainian acts on the Security Service of Ukraine (art. 2) and on operational investigatory activity (art. 1) assign law-enforcement agencies the basic tasks of preventing, identifying, halting and exposing crimes through the investigation and establishment of the facts relating to the illegal activities of individuals or groups.

20. The Civil Code of Ukraine (arts. 48, 49 and 50) establishes rules for determining whether or not an agreement meets the requirements of legislation and sets out the material responsibility for parties to an illegal agreement.

21. The provisions of the Customs Code of Ukraine (arts. 103, 111, 113 and 114) set out responsibility for violation of customs rules. Such violations are punishable by monetary penalties (fines), confiscation of property, administrative detention of property and confiscation of documents.

22. A considerable number of infractions in the field of exports of weapons and dual-use goods are covered by the Criminal Code of Ukraine (arts. 221, 221 (1), 222, 228 (2), 228 (4), 228 (5), 228 (6), 229 and 70).

23. Article 70 of the Criminal Code deserves particular attention, since it classifies radioactive substances excluded from free circulation, weapons, munitions, explosives and so forth as contraband. Article 228 (6) of the Criminal Code prohibits the export from Ukraine of raw materials, materials and equipment for the manufacture of weapons, as well as military and special technology.

24. To date, the State Export Control Committee has established instructions for conducting investigations of violations by foreign companies of export-control rules and procedures, as well as the procedure for verifying Ukrainian companies' compliance with their commitments to use military goods and dual-use goods imported with the provision of State guarantees for their declared purposes.

---

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/707
22 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON HIS MISSION OF GOOD OFFICES IN CYPRUS

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to the Security Council's request in paragraph 7 of its resolution 1218 (1998) of 22 December 1998. My report on those aspects of the resolution that relate to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was submitted to the Council on 8 June (S/1999/657). Meanwhile, I have informed the Council of my intention to appoint Ann Hercus as my Special Representative as of 1 July 1999.

2. As reported in my letter dated 14 December 1998 (S/1998/1166) addressed to the President of the Security Council, on 30 September 1998, following meetings with Glafcos Clerides and Rauf Denktash, I asked my Deputy Special Representative for Cyprus, Ann Hercus, to begin a process of on-island talks with both parties with a view to reducing tension and promoting progress towards a just and lasting settlement. In its resolution 1218 (1998), the Council expressed appreciation for the spirit of cooperation and constructive approach the two sides demonstrated in working with my Deputy Special Representative.

3. In accordance with Security Council resolution 1218 (1998) and in continuation of my initiative of 30 September 1998, my Deputy Special Representative has held numerous meetings with both leaders during the past six months. The substance of these "shuttle talks", as they have come to be known, has remained confidential, and both Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash continued to engage in them in a constructive manner.

4. Apart from their confidentiality, the specific agreed methodology of the shuttle talks is that, at this point, neither side is aware of the views expressed to my Deputy Special Representative by the other side. While this format allows me to assess to what extent there is convergence of views on the various aspects, it also has its limitations, as a formal agreement can only be achieved in comprehensive negotiations directly involving both leaders.

5. The discussions involving my Deputy Special Representative have reconfirmed the importance of the issue of political equality. In pursuing the Secretary-General's mission of good offices, my predecessors and I have dealt with the two sides on an equal footing and, together with our representatives, have conducted our work on an equal and even-handed basis. However, the Turkish Cypriot contention is that other aspects of their situation place them at a disadvantage

and undermine the commitment to political equality. A major challenge for the negotiations is how to translate this commitment into clear, practical provisions to be agreed upon by both sides. I hope that both sides will approach any resumption of negotiations in that spirit. I am confident that the international community would support any solution upon which both sides can mutually agree.

6. Cyprus is fortunate that, despite the long-running dispute and continuing tension, there has been no resumption of fighting between the two sides for the past 25 years. However, the absence of a settlement, comfortable as the status quo may appear to some, remains a source of instability and tension. Neither side has anything to gain from waiting any longer. The young generations on both sides deserve to be given the opportunity to live peacefully and in prosperity. It should be understood by all concerned that a lasting settlement can only be reached in negotiations.

7. In the decades during which it has resisted efforts at settlement, the Cyprus problem has become overlain with legalistic abstractions and artificial labels, which are more and more difficult to disentangle and which would appear increasingly removed from the actual needs of both communities. It is now time to focus on the core issues.

8. Over the years, many elements that would make up a solution have been identified. Based on past and current discussions and negotiations with and between the two leaders, the remaining core issues, in my view, put simply, are: (a) security, (b) distribution of powers, (c) property and (d) territory. A compromise on these issues would remove the remaining obstacles towards a peaceful settlement. It is essential, however, that these core issues be addressed without preconditions in a practical, realistic and straightforward manner in comprehensive negotiations.

9. I appreciate the support expressed by the Heads of State of the "G-8" countries, five of whom are members of the Security Council, at their summit held in Cologne, Germany, from 18 to 20 June for holding "a comprehensive negotiation covering all relevant issues". Their statement highlights the continuing interest of the international community in a solution of the Cyprus problem, a solution which would have a positive effect on peace and stability in the entire region. In particular, the members of the G-8 have urged me "in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions to invite the leaders of the two parties to negotiations in the fall of 1999".

10. In light of the above, and subject to the Security Council's guidance, I am ready to invite both leaders to enter into a process of comprehensive negotiations without preconditions and in a spirit of compromise and cooperation. While each leader faces the responsibility of representing the views and aspirations of his side, they have the joint responsibility for achieving a concrete, mutually acceptable and forward-looking solution. I will ask my Special Representative designate to continue the process of dialogue with the parties to that end.

---

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/708
22 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 22 JUNE 1999 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) relative to the deployment of the international civil and security presences in Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia, under United Nations auspices, I have been instructed by my Government to advise you of the positions of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia regarding a consistent implementation of the said resolution:

(a) It is necessary to clarify the method of coordination between the military and civilian aspects of the United Nations mission. According to the resolution, the international presence in Kosovo and Metohija is a unified mission under United Nations auspices which requires the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to coordinate all activities of the mission. The mission also has the duty to report to the Secretary-General and the Security Council;

(b) Demilitarization and disarmament of all armed Albanian groups, in particular of the terrorist "Kosovo Liberation Army" (KLA), is the precondition for establishing secure conditions for all residents in Kosovo and Metohija, putting an end to the exodus of Serbs and other non-Albanians and for securing their safe return;

(c) The international military forces must act within the mandate determined by the Security Council and be under the control of the Special Representative;

(d) Humanitarian assistance must be distributed without discrimination and equally to all residents of Kosovo and Metohija irrespective of their ethnic belonging;

(e) It is the obligation of the entire international presence in Kosovo and Metohija to strictly respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Kosovo and Metohija, which implies respect for its political, administrative, legal, economic and monetary system and an unhindered functioning of public services in accordance with all Yugoslav laws and regulations;

(f) It is necessary to clearly define the role and mandate of international representatives vis-à-vis the legal organs of the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the modalities of their cooperation, aimed at ensuring effective and efficient implementation of the resolution. This implies that an appropriate agreement between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the United Nations should be signed.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

---

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/709
23 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 21 JUNE 1999 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the military liaison component of the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET).

It is my intention to appoint Brigadier Rezaqui Haider of Bangladesh to the post of Chief Military Liaison Officer of UNAMET.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN
Secretary-General

---

99-18492 (E) 230699

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/710
23 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 21 June 1999 (S/1999/709) concerning your intention to appoint Brigadier Rezaqui Haider of Bangladesh to the post of Chief Military Liaison Officer of the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention contained in your letter.

(Signed) Baboucarr-Blaise Ismaila JAGNE
President of the Security Council

---

99-18498 (E) 230699

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/711
24 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# NOTE VERBALE DATED 24 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF GERMANY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations, in its capacity as G-8 Presidency, presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit the G-8 statement on regional issues of 20 June 1999.

The G-8 Presidency would be grateful if this statement could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

99-18617 (E) 240699

/...

## Annex

## G-8 statement on regional issues dated 20 June 1999

Kosovo

We welcome the decisive steps already taken and now under way to end violence and repression in Kosovo, to establish peace and to provide for the safe and free return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes. In this regard, we particularly welcome the adoption on 10 June of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), and commend the intensive efforts of our Foreign Ministers and others, including the Special Envoys of the European Union and the Russian Federation, to restore peace and security.

We reaffirm strong support for the international civil and security presences in accordance with resolution 1244 (1999). We welcome the leadership of the United Nations in the international civil presence, and pledge to collaborate closely to ensure the United Nations success in carrying out its complex mission. We also welcome the agreement reached between NATO and the Russian Federation on the international security presence, and the relevant military technical agreement. In that regard, we insist that all parties to the conflict in Kosovo respect the ceasefire and fully abide by the terms of resolution 1244 (1999) and the military technical agreement concerning the withdrawal of all Yugoslav and Serb military, police and paramilitary forces from Kosovo and the demilitarization of the Kosovo Liberation Army and other armed Kosovo Albanian groups.

We expect all residents of Kosovo to contribute to the creation of a democratic, multi-ethnic Kosovo. The return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes, and the assurance of security for all persons, including Serb and all other minorities in Kosovo, will be high priorities of the international community. To ensure the well-being of the refugees and displaced persons, their return must be undertaken in a safe, orderly and organized fashion. We will work cooperatively with each other, the United Nations, the European Union, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and other international organizations to facilitate safe return, including demining.

We will fully cooperate with the work of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. We affirm our commitment to a meeting of the international donor community in July to address short-term humanitarian and other needs for Kosovo, and a subsequent meeting in the autumn after a full assessment of needs has been made pursuant to the assistance coordination process chaired by the European Commission and the World Bank.

We stress the importance of the civil implementation and, given the key role the G-8 has played in the Kosovo crisis, we invite our Foreign Ministers to review on a regular basis the progress achieved thus far in this process and to provide further guidance.

South-eastern Europe Stability Pact and donor coordination

We welcome the adoption of the Stability Pact on 10 June in Cologne, an initiative of the European Union, which will continue to play the leading role. This Stability Pact has launched a process for south-eastern Europe with the objective of a positive mid- and long-term perspective for the countries in the region to achieve lasting peace as well as political and economic stability. We note that countries in the region participating in the Stability Pact commit themselves to continued democratic and economic reforms, as well as bilateral and regional cooperation among themselves to advance their integration, on an individual basis, into Euro-Atlantic structures. We consider this stabilization process to be one of the major political and economic challenges ahead of us. We declare our readiness to take strong action to achieve all the objectives of the Stability Pact. In regard to the above, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia must demonstrate a full commitment to all of the principles and objectives of the Pact.

We emphasize that, in achieving the goals of the Stability Pact, the countries of the region bear a primary responsibility. Assistance from outside can help, but not replace the countries' own efforts. Therefore we call on the countries of south-eastern Europe to cooperate with each other and within the international community to develop a shared strategy for the stability and growth of the region. In recognition of the principle of fair burden sharing, we also call on the international donor community to take the necessary measures to give the countries in the region a strong signal of active international support and solidarity, and to organize donor conferences as early as feasible.

We welcome the progress made through the chairmanship of the European Commission and the World Bank towards establishing a donor coordination process to develop a coherent international assistance strategy for the region, opening the door for all donor opportunities, as well as to mobilize additional financial support for reconstruction, regional integration, economic recovery and reform and to promote sound macroeconomic and structural policies by the countries concerned. This process will be guided by the High-level Steering Group, in which the Special Coordinator of the Stability Pact will play an important role.

The High-level Steering Group will be chaired jointly by the European Commission and the World Bank and include the Special Coordinator of the Stability Pact, the International Monetary Fund, the European Investment Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which will be active in the region, plus one United Nations representative and the Finance Ministers of major donor countries and, where appropriate, development ministers.

Middle East peace process

We reaffirm our support for a negotiated settlement in the Middle East, which should be based on the full implementation of existing commitments and on the principles of land for peace, Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), the Madrid and Oslo Agreements, Security Council resolution 425 (1978), and secure and recognized boundaries. We welcome recent encouraging statements by the Prime Minister-elect of Israel and call upon all parties to

pursue the Middle East peace process with resolve, renewed efforts and good faith, leading to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace.

We urge both Israel and the Palestinians to implement fully and promptly the Wye River Memorandum, to combat terror, to fight violence and incitement to violence and to refrain from all activities that prejudge the outcome of the permanent status negotiations. We call upon both sides to resume immediately the permanent status negotiations. We believe that the parties should set a goal of concluding the permanent status negotiations within a target period of one year.

We also call for an early resumption of negotiations between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon in order to achieve peace agreements. In the meantime, we urge all parties concerned strictly to respect the provisions of the understanding of 26 April 1996 and to contribute actively to the work of the monitoring group in south Lebanon.

We equally underline the importance of resuming the multilateral track of the peace process and encourage the working groups and steering group to pursue their activities, supporting the bilateral negotiations and enhancing regional cooperation and economic integration.

We remind all parties that sustained economic development and improved living standards for the Palestinian people are real factors in securing peace and enhancing stability in the region.

We are convinced that peace and security and the fulfilment of the rights of all the people of the Middle East, including the Palestinians, are vital to a lasting, just and negotiated settlement that provides for the Palestinians to live as a free people on their own land.

Jordan

We welcome King Abdullah's reaffirmation of Jordan's long-standing support for the Middle East peace process. We are committed to enhancing stability by supporting Jordan's economic reform during this critical period. We recognize the importance that Jordan attaches to alleviating its debt buren and call on the international community to provide economic assistance, including, where appropriate, debt relief.

Nigeria

The G-8 warmly welcomes Nigeria's return to civilian rule and democracy. It recognizes that the strong backing of the international community will be needed to help the new Government implement the necessary political and economic reforms. The G-8 will assist positive changes in Nigeria by continued support for democracy and human rights, good governance, transparency and accountability and the reduction of poverty.

Kashmir

We are deeply concerned about the continuing military confrontation in Kashmir following the infiltration of armed intruders which violated the line of control. We regard any military action to change the status quo as irresponsible. We therefore call for the immediate end of these actions and restoration of the line of control, and for the parties to work for an immediate cessation of the fighting, full respect in the future for the line of control and the resumption of the dialogue between India and Pakistan in the spirit of the Lahore Declaration.

Cyprus

The Cyprus problem has gone unresolved for too long. Resolution of this problem would not only benefit all the people of Cyprus, but would also have a positive impact on peace and security in the region.

Both parties to the dispute have legitimate concerns that can and must be addressed. The members of the G-8 are convinced that only comprehensive negotiations covering all relevant issues can do this.

The members of the G-8, therefore, urge the United Nations Secretary-General, in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions, to invite the leaders of the two parties to negotiations in the autumn of 1999. They call upon the two leaders to give their full support to such a comprehensive negotiation, under the auspices of the Secretary-General.

In accepting this invitation, the two parties/leaders should commit themselves to the following principles:

No pre-conditions;

All issues on the table;

Commitment in good faith to continue to negotiate until a settlement is reached;

Full consideration of relevant United Nations resolutions and treaties.

The members of the G-8 undertake to give their full and sustained backing to the negotiating process and hope that it will prove possible for its outcome to be reported to the Heads of State and Government at the OSCE summit in November.

---

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/712
24 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 24 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ERITREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward to you a press release issued on 24 June 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the attached press release circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Haile MENKERIOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

99-18646 (E) 240699

/...

ANNEX

Press release issued on 24 June 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea

Eritrea's position regarding the recent Security Council statement

The Security Council issued a statement on 23 June 1999, in which the Council demands, inter alia, that "both parties immediately and unconditionally agree to a ceasefire". The Council further calls upon both parties "to cooperate fully and constructively with the high-level delegation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to implement the framework agreement".

While the Government of Eritrea welcomes these recommendations, it cannot but emphasize the following points:

1. It is well known that Eritrea did not initiate the hostilities. Moreover, not only has Eritrea publicly committed itself not to shoot the first bullet but it has incessantly been calling for the renunciation of the use of force to resolve the border problem and for a comprehensive cessation of hostilities. Clearly, this measure, which constitutes the first paragraph of the Framework Agreement, is vital to pave the way for the full implementation of the multifaceted provisions of the Agreement. The only reason that it remains blocked is Ethiopia's adamant rejection. Only recently, Ethiopia's Prime Minister told his domestic audience in a lengthy interview on Ethiopian television and radio that the "impending offensive will neither be brought forward or delayed by a day. It will be launched at the most appropriate time. Time 'lost' is simply to ensure full preparations". The Security Council must therefore address its demand and measures for non-compliance to Ethiopia rather than blaming both parties without distinction.

2. Eritrea has repeatedly announced its readiness to implement the OAU Framework Agreement in good faith. Again, the obstacle remains Ethiopia, which has been forwarding ever-changing preconditions. Eritrea objects to these preconditions, and vehemently calls for the implementation of the Framework Agreement without any alterations to appease Ethiopia's unacceptable preconditions and new demands.

---

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/713
24 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 24 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ETHIOPIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith an aide-mémoire by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (see annex), regarding the statement issued on 18 June 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union on the situation in Somalia.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Duri MOHAMMED
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

99-18623 (E) 240699

/...

Annex

Aide-mémoire by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia

The Government of Ethiopia is dismayed by the declaration of the European Union Presidency of 18 June 1999 regarding what it calls "Ethiopia/Eritrea intervention in Somalia".

It is a matter of record that Ethiopia has over the past year time and time again explained the facts relating to the Ethiopian-Eritrean conflict triggered off by Eritrea's aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ethiopia.

Like all States, Ethiopia has the right to defend itself, and it has been forced to take defensive action in the face of Eritrean intransigence and the absence of any international pressure that would compel Eritrea to withdraw its troops from Ethiopian territory. Although the Organization of African Unity (OAU) has explicitly called for Eritrea to withdraw from all territories it has occupied since 6 May 1998, the European Union (EU) has not said a word, let alone taken meaningful measures, to back the OAU position that was once again clearly presented to Eritrea on 11 May 1999.

Rather than call upon Eritrea to withdraw its troops as required, most EU members have preferred to put pressure on the victim of aggression, slowing down and halting development cooperation, and taking unprecedented positions at international financial forums to punish Ethiopia. The EU has furthermore introduced an arms embargo on both the victim and the perpetrator of the aggression.

As if the damage done to the confidence once enjoyed between EU States and Ethiopia was not enough, today the EU has found it important to pronounce itself on Somalia in a manner that is devoid of any understanding of the complex situation in Somalia and the entire region.

As the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and OAU mandated country to spearhead international efforts to support the Somalis to achieve peace and national reconciliation, Ethiopia has for many years been striving to draw attention to the growing crisis in Somalia, caused by the absence of state and exacerbated by the establishment there of a bridgehead for terrorism directed against neighbouring States in particular and the international community in general. A serious response to the repeated warnings of Ethiopia in the form of tangible support to the IGAD peace process was not forthcoming.

Is it now after the damage has been done, after months of massive arms transfers to terrorist groups based in Somalia and bent on destabilizing Ethiopia, after their conspiracy and preparation is thwarted, that the EU finds it appropriate to speak out on Somalia?

Ethiopia cannot believe that the EU is unaware of what was being built up in Somalia and of who has been intervening in the country. It is public knowledge that Eritrea was supplying arms to a specific faction directly linked

to terrorist groups, such as the Oromo Liberation Front and Al-Ittihad. Is Ethiopia expected to ignore the destabilizing activity of these groups whose objectives are also clear to other States neighbouring Somalia? Have not citizens of EU States been victims of the terrorist organizations concerned?

The Government of Ethiopia can only express its incomprehension regarding not only the lack of understanding and insensitivity displayed in the statement but also the abdication of responsibility that it signifies. The international community cannot continue to put its head in the sand, blaming both the perpetrator of crimes and the victim time and again. After all, if anyone is standing up against terrorism in this region it is Ethiopia, and if any message is needed from the international community, it is one which reflects responsibility and a proper grasp of the gravity of the situation in Somalia and the subregion. Seen in that light, the EU statement sends a completely wrong message and is, therefore, uncalled for. Ethiopia once again calls on the EU and its member States to re-examine their position on the issues referred to here if they are to make a constructive contribution to promoting peace in the Horn of Africa.

---

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/53/1010
S/1999/714
24 June 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda item 40
The situation in the Middle East

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 24 June 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Acting on instructions from my Government, and further to my earlier letter of 14 June 1999 concerning the repeated acts of aggression and the daily practices engaged in by the Israeli forces against the civilian population in southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa, I wish to inform you that Israeli aircraft today launched a series of attacks against the area of Al-Joumhour, on the Beirut heights, and bombed the local power station, destroying 80 per cent of it and plunging the town into darkness. The attacks also caused a number of fires, which the civil defence continues to fight.

At the same time, Israeli aircraft launched a number of bombing attacks against the south and the areas of Al Jia, to the south of Beirut, and of Baalbek and Ras-al-Ain, in the northern Bekaa, where a mosque was entirely destroyed. These attacks are part of the new series of Israeli incursions during the past few days, which have left 5 people dead and 13 wounded and have caused considerable destruction of civilian property.

It would be no surprise if the military operations in the south and the bombing of the interior of the country, which constitute a flagrant violation of the April agreement, were the prelude of a large-scale attack against Lebanon. These unwarranted attacks are a provocation and may heighten the tension and jeopardize the current efforts to revive the peace process in the region.

I hereby request you to intervene and to take the necessary action to put a halt to the Israeli acts of aggression. I intend to keep you informed of developments in the tragic situation resulting therefrom.

The Government of Lebanon strongly condemns the continuation of the Israeli occupation and the further attacks and arbitrary practices to which the civilian

population has been subjected and which have caused a number of dead and injured, together with substantial material damage.

This new series of attacks, together with the preceding ones, are a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and run counter to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the rules of international law and fundamental human rights.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 40, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

---

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/715
25 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS CONCERNING THE APPLICATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KIRIBATI FOR ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

1. At the 3995th meeting on 4 May 1999, the Security Council had before it the application of the Republic of Kiribati (S/1999/477) for admission to membership in the United Nations. In accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in the absence of a proposal to the contrary, the President of the Council referred the application to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

2. At its 98th meeting on 22 June 1999, the Committee considered the application of the Republic of Kiribati and unanimously decided to recommend to the Security Council that the Republic of Kiribati should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

3. The Committee further decided to recommend to the Security Council that it should have recourse to the provision of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure.

4. Accordingly, the Committee recommends to the Security Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of the Republic of Kiribati for admission to the United Nations (S/1999/477),

"Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Kiribati be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

---

99-18782 (E) 250699

**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/716
25 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS CONCERNING THE APPLICATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAURU FOR ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

1. At the 3996th meeting on 4 May 1999, the Security Council had before it the application of the Republic of Nauru (S/1999/478) for admission to membership in the United Nations. In accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in the absence of a proposal to the contrary, the President of the Council referred the application to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

2. At its 99th and 100th meetings held on 22 and 25 June 1999, the Committee considered the application of the Republic of Nauru and decided to recommend to the Security Council that the Republic of Nauru should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

3. The Committee further decided to recommend to the Security Council that it should have recourse to the provision of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure.

4. Accordingly, the Committee recommends to the Security Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of the Republic of Nauru for admission to the United Nations (S/1999/478),

"Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Nauru be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

5. The representative of China stated that China was unable to associate itself with the recommendation of the Committee for the admission of the Republic of Nauru to membership in the United Nations and that it would expound its position at the formal meeting of the Security Council.

---

99-18788 (E) 250699

**UNITED NATIONS** **A S**

**General Assembly**
**Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

A/53/1011
S/1999/717
25 June 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda item 40
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 25 June 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and further to my earlier letter dated 24 June 1999 concerning the recent Israeli attacks against Lebanon, I have the honour to inform you that at dawn (Beirut time) Israeli aircraft bombed an electric power station at Arb Salim, as well as several bridges connecting the southern region to Beirut and certain bridges linking the southern areas. This very serious situation may indicate that Israel intends to intensify its aggression or to invade Lebanon; at the same time, it exacerbates tension and undermines economic activity as summer approaches. The latest reports mention that 13 people were killed and about 84 people injured; and that the following bridges, connecting the south to Beirut, were destroyed by Israeli aircraft bombing: Al Jia-Assadiyat, Al Awali, Zerariya and Tayr Flissa.

This new series of attacks, following on the earlier attacks, constitutes a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the rules of international law and fundamental human rights.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 40, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

---

99-18722 (E) 250699 250699